The Bombay Guardian.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

VOL. III.] FRIDAY, 25TH MARCH, 1853. No. 65.

FOR SALE AT J. HEBER AND CO'S OFFICE,
No. 3 Nesbit Lane

PIANOS BY JOHN LEWIS SANNE, of Hamburg,
Table form, Mahogany casement, 6⅔ Octaves
Patent Lever Repeater, with newest English improvements and Metal Bars, including flannel-lined oil cloth cover, Tuning Hammer and Key,
Reserve Strings, Wood and Tin Case packed,.. Rs 500
FIRE ARMS by F. BAARER, of Munic, (Armourer to the King of Bavaria) well known and sought even in England.
Double Rifles, with Hair Trickers,..... Rs. 200
Do. GUNS ..... Rs. 150
RIFLES PISTOLS, in case with implements, per pair..... Rs. 70
SADDLE do. without do..... Rs. 50
ROMANS SWORDS, with Bell and extra Dagger in the same Scabbard..... Rs. 30
Ditto, Damasked work and gilt..... Rs. 20
Bombay, 30th November, 1851.

NOTICE.—MR. GEORGE L PEGRY has been authorized to sign all Bills issued from this Office, and it is requested that all monies for this Establishment may be made payable to that gentleman.
Bombay Guardian Office,
28th January, 1853

Dental Surgery.

DR MILLER, Rampart Row, attendance daily from 10 A. M, till Noon.
January, 1852.

NOTICE TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS
MRS. DAVIES, of Grove Hill, Glebe, Camberwell, continues to receive as Pupils, a small number of young Gentlemen under 12 years of age, and she has still a few vacancies. Fuller particulars may be obtained on application to Capt. W. S. JACOB, Observatory Madras or to Dr. H. MILLER, Bombay.

CURE FOR INDIA !!
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT,

EXTRAORDINARY CURES EFFECTED BY HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.
Copy of a Letter from George Breton, Esq., Deputy Collector of Customs dated Allahabad, January 24th, 1852.
To Professor HOLLOWAY,
MY DEAR SIR,—Having for several years past used your Pills and Ointment with unfailing success, I beg leave to mention a few cases which have come under my observation. One was a Cancer of the right breast. The patient was an elderly native Christian and the mother of several children; she had suffered for years, and was under the treatment of several medical men: the breast was entirely gone, leaving a large ugly sore, which after the application of your Ointment, spread upon plantain leaves, was completely healed, in a very short time.
Another was that of a Child, 6 years old, the son of a Surgeon; the little fellow's legs were covered with sores; they resisted the treatment of his father, and his mother very wisely tried your remedies, which in less than a fortnight effected a perfect cure.
The third was a boa man, who had split the nail of his great toe against a stick in the river in which the mud accumulated and formed a sore; neglect caused proud flesh, and when brought to me, there was over the nail a lump as large as a pigeon's egg. Poultices, caustics, and your Ointment entirely cured it in less than 6 weeks.
(Signed) GEORGE BRETON.

A CRIPPLE SETS ASIDE HIS CRUTCHES AFTER TEN YEARS SUFFERING.
Copy of a Letter from Mr. Thompson Chemist, Liverpool, dated August 2d, 1852.
To Professor HOLLOWAY,
DEAR SIR,—I am enabled to furnish you with a most extraordinary cure effected by your invaluable Ointment and Pills, which has astonished every person acquainted with the sufferer. About 10 years ago, Mr. W. Cummins of Saltney Street, in this town was thrown from his horse, whereby he received very serious injuries; he had the best medical advice at the time and was afterwards an inmate of different infirmaries yet he grew worse, and at length a malignant running ulcer settled in his hip, which so completely crippled him, that he could not move without crutches for nearly 10 years; recently he began to use your Ointment and Pills, which have now healed the wound, strengthened his limb, and enabled him to dispense with his crutches so that he can walk with the greatest ease, and with renewed health and vigour.
(Signed) J. THOMPSON.

A MOST EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A DREADFUL SKIN DISEASE WHEN ALL MEDICAL AID HAD FAILED.
Copy of a Letter from Mr. Hird, Draper, of Keady Gainsboro, dated March 1st, 1852. Directed
To Professor HOLLOWAY,
SIR—Some time since, one of my children was so near, with dreadful eruptions over the body and limbs I obtained the advice of several eminent Surgeons and Physicians, by all of whom the case was considered hopeless. At length I tried your Ointment and Pills, and without exaggeration, the effect was miraculous, for by perseverin in their use, all the eruptions quickly disappeared, and the child was restored to perfect health.
I previously lost a child from a similar complaint, and I firmly believe had I in her case adopted your medicines she would have been saved as I am ill be happy to test fy the truth of this to any enquirer.
(signed) J. HIRD, Draper.

A MIRACULOUS CURE OF SCROFULOUS ULCERS WHEN THE PATIENT WAS DISPOSED TO BE AT THE POINT OF DEATH.
Copy of a Letter from Mr R. G. Baxter General Merchant, of Ballina, county Mayo, dated March 2.th, 1852
To Professor HOLLOWAY,
DEAR SIR.—Susan Conner, of Ball.Glen, near this place was for upwards of three years afflicted with scrofulous Ulcers, and of so virulent a character that the bones of her arms and hands protruded through the flesh. She tried various remedies, and was in the Castlebar Infirmary for thirteen weeks, but sent out as incurable. After returning to her home she was in so weak a state, owing to the continuous discharge from the sores that she kept her bed for several weeks; and when reduced apparently to death's door, Mr. James Carlow, the Scotch Agriculturist of the locality, purchased from me some of your Ointment and Pills for her, which immediately wrought a most extraordinary change for the better, and in a few months she was restored to sound health. All the ulcers are now completely healed, and the use of her arms and hands perfectly restored.
(Signed) ROBERT G. BAXTER.

The Pills should be used, conjointly with the Ointment, in most of the following cases:—

Bad Legs	Gout
Bad Breasts	Glandular Swellings
Burns	Lumbago
Bunions	Piles
Bites of Mosghetoes and Sand-Flies	Rheumatism
Coco-Bay	Scalds
Chiego foot	Sore Nipple
Chilblains	Sore throats
Chapped hands	Skin diseases
Corns (Soft,)	Scurvy
Cancers	Tumours
Contracted and Stiff joints,	Ulcers
Elephantiasis	Wounds
Fistulas	Yaws

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar, London), and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout India and China, at the following prices—12 Annas, 2 Rupees, and 4 Rupees each Pot.
☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.
N. B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each Pot or Box.
AGENTS FOR INDIA.—All Chemists in Calcutta, Mr. F. Nesserwanjee, Bombay,—Messrs. Oakes & Igarnis and Co., Madras, Ashton, Richardson and Co., Do.—Messrs. Stephenson and Co., Do.—Thomas Layne and Sons, 7-8 Writers' Buildings, Calcutta; Mr. Cook, Dacca, Mr Fell, Cuttack; Mr. Chapman, Darjeeling; Mr. Wheeler, Huzareeaugh; Messrs Thomson and Co, Monghyr; F. Smyth and Co, Dinapoore; Tuttie and Charles, Benares; Mr. Tiernan, Chunar, Baboo Bhugbu ty Churn Chuckerbutty, Mirzapore; Bullard and Co Allahabad; Brandon and Co, Lucknow, Greenway, Brothers, Cawnpoor; Mr. Pyne, Futtygoor; Mr. J. A. Gibbons, Meerut; Noor Bux and Co, Deoni and Lahore; MacDonald and Co, Umballah Mr. Coates, Ferozepore; Nuby Bux and Co, Loodhiana and Juliundur Doab, Vivian and Co., Simlah; Mr. Greig, Mussoorie, Mr. Johnstone, Nainee Tal; Pestonjee and Co., Mhow; Cursetjee and Co., Saugor, Subbulpoor, Kamptee and Secunderabad; Hulse and Nephew, Agra.

THE BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 24, 1853.

EXCHANGES.

ON LONDON—at
6 months sight, per Rs. 2s. 0¾d. at ¼ For doct. Bills.
6 months sight, per Rs. 2s. 1d. For credit bills.
ON CALCUTTA—at
60 days sight, .. Rs. 99½
30 days' sight, .. Rs. 99¾
at sight, .. Rs. 99 15-16th
ON MADRAS—at
30 days' sight, ... 99½
at sight, ... Par.
ON CHINA—at
60 days' sight. .. 100 $—Rs. 221 at 222.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Bank of Bombay—	Rs. 1,000 each	1,000	2½	per ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation.	„	250	do	99 at per cent. prem.
Commercial Bank,	„	1,000	do	15½ per cent. pm.
Agra Bank.....	„	500	do	3 per ct. pm.
Bank of Madras..	„	1,000	do	1,000 22 pr ct. pm.
Apollo Press Com.	„	12,500	do	12,000 22,000.
Colaba Press Com.	„			6,550.—sale.
Colaba Land Com.	„	10,000	do	6.60.
Bombay S. N. Com.	„	510	do	400 67 per ct. disct.
Gr. Ind. P.R. Com.	„	50	do	15 Rs. pm. each sh.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent transfer loan	..	Rs. 99 per 100 Sicca.
5 per cent loan 1825-26	..	Rs. 111¼ at 11 ¼ per 100 Sicca.
5 per cent loan 1829-30	..	Rs. 111¼ at 11¼ per 100 Sicca.
5 per cent loan 1841-42	..	Rs. 110-9 as. per 100 Co's.
4 per cent loan 1832-33	..	Rs. 107 per 100 Sicca.
4 per cent loan 1838-39	..	Rs. 100 per 100 Co's.
4 per cent loan 1842-43	..	Rs. 100 per 100 Co's.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each.....	Rs. 10 as. 2½...	per £
Bank of England Notes.....	Rs. 10 as. 3...	per £
Spanish Dollars.....	Rs. 223 at 223.	per 100
German Crowns.....	Rs. 2[illegible]	per 100
Sycee Silver...	Rs. 10 4½ at 10 4½	per 100 tls.
Gold Leaf (range of quality)...	Rs. 16	per tola.
Gold Ingots, according to touch for 97 touch.....	Rs. 15 11 as..	per tola.

FREIGHTS.

To London...	£4 7 6 at 4 10.	per ton.
To Liverpool	£4 2 6 at 4 5.....	per ton.
To Calcutta..	Nominal.....	per Rass.
To China.....	Rs. 2[illegible]	per candy.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Deposits above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000 and until further notice at the following rates per annum, viz.
On deposits payable on demand.. ..... 2 p. ct. an.
On deposits withdrawable on 1 month's notice... 3 per cent.
Do do 3 do 4 per cent.
N. B.—Notice may be given at the time of depositing or at any subsequent time. It is required always to be in writing.

DISCOUNT.

On Private Bills at or under 4 months.. 7 per cent.
N. B.—Rebate on Private Bills allowed at 3 per cent. per annum under the rate charged when discounted.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities.. ..... 6 per cent.
On other Securities..... 9 do
N. B.—Interest is chargeable on two-thirds of the amount of each Cash Credit, whether availed of or not.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on England at 6 months' sight..	2s	0¼d.	per Rupee,	
Do	3 do	do ..	2s. 0 d.	„
Do	2 do	do ..	2s. 0¼d.	„
Do	30 days' sight.....	2s.	0d.	„
Do	sight.....	1s.	11¾d.	„

N. B. A Fee of one Rupee is charged on each set of Bills granted on Mail-days, after 12 o'clock.

COMMISSION.

On sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ..... ¼ per cent.
DIVIDENDS OF SHARES OF THIS BANK held by parties non-resident in India will be remittable to them in Bills on London payable on demand at the Exchange of Two Shillings per Rupee, or (at the option of the Shareholders) in Bills payable at 6 months' sight at the rate at which the Bank may be purchasing such bills at the time.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED,

On Deposits payable on demand.....	2	per cent.	per annum
On do payable in one sum at 1 month's notice.....	3	do	„
On do payable in one sum at 3 months' notice.....	4	do	do

INTEREST AND DISCOUNT CHARGED,

On Government Bills.....	3	per cent	per annum
On Private Bills..... (Not exceeding 3 months.)	7	do	do
On Private Bills secured by Government paper... (Not exceeding 3 months.)	6	do	do
On Private Bills secured by Goods &c..... (Not exceeding 3 months.)	7	do	do

Rebate on uncovered Bills allowed at Government Bill rate only.

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

On London, at 6 months' sight.....			2s..	per Rupee
do	at 3	do	do	11d. do.
do	at 2	do	do	1s. 11½d. do.
do	at 1	do	do	1s. 11¾d. do.
do	at 1 day's		do	1s. 11¾d. do.
On Ireland, at 1		do	do	1s. 11 d.
On Scotland at 1		do	do	1s. 11 d.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.....				1s. 11 d.

N. B.—The Corporation does not draw at *six months' sight* or sums under £10 nor for sums under £20 except at *one day's sight*. No drafts are issued for less than £5, but small sums are remitted by advice.
For the convenience of parties not resident in Bombay the Corporation undertake to remit to Europe *by its own Drafts*, at the Current Exchange, and without any charge for Commission, on receiving the Equivalent.
Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondees payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation, or Order*," and to state as distinctly as possible the *name and address* of the person to whom the remittance is to be made, and the *rate* at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

Charged on the purchase or sale of Government and other Securities, negotiable in Bombay..... ½ per cent.

JOHN RIACH, *Sub-Agent.*

BANK OF BOMBAY.

DISCOUNTS, EXCHANGES, &c.

DISCOUNT.

On Government Bills..... 3 per cent.
On Private Bills at or within 3 months 6 do

INTEREST.

On Fixed Loans on Govt. Notes..... 4 per cent
On Cash Credits and Loans on Govt. Notes 5 do.
On Loans on deposits of Goods, &c..... 6 do.

The rates of advance on deposit of 5 per cent Government Notes is 95 per cent: on 4 per cent. Govt. Notes 85 per cent and on goods, *three fourths* the approved value.

Parties discounting Bills may take them up at any period prior to their maturity, and the Bank will refund the discount for the unexpired portion of the time such Bill may have to run, at the rate of 3 per cent per annum under the rate charged.

BOMBAY—LOCAL.

EXTRACT FROM PROCEEDINGS OF ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The Revd. Dr. Stevenson in presenting to the Society his translations of the Nassik inscriptions, remarked, that besides some lesser excavations at Nassik, there were three principal Caves bearing on them the names of four sovereigns, who formerly reigned in the Deccan and Guzerat. The first Cave in the series, that most to the left of the group, was constructed by the Queen of Gotamiputra, for Buddhist priests. King Gotamiputra reigned, it is said in the inscription, over all India, and, in describing his kingdom, some Gangetic provinces are first mentioned, and then, among the hills that are said to have bounded his empire, the Paryatra, the Sahyadri, the Malaya, on our side of India, then the Mahindra hills in Cuttack and the Himalayas are specified. The king of Lanka (Ceylon) is said also to have submitted to him. It is on this cave, as previously mentioned by Dr. S., that the date containing the name of the sovereign Padma is mentioned, and which he made out to refer to the Balabhi era, and hence, since it is dated in the year 19, and the era in question commences with A. D. 319, we get for the date of the cave A. D. 338. Dr. S. accounted for the introduction of this era here, by supposing the Balabhi Monarch to have been the father or brother of Gotamiputra's Queen, by whose order the excavation was made. It is curious to notice that in the principal inscription over this cave, we have mention made of four different institutions, one a hospital for the sick and infirm, another an institution to teach archery, a third a college for the instruction of Buddhist priests, and a fourth an institution to teach Grammatical science.

A second inscription over the same excavation is also a remarkable document, containing a regular deed of sale by the owner of the surrounding fields, making over all his right in them, for a sum of money there stipulated, to an agent commissioned by the monarch to purchase it, shewing a very creditable respect for the rights of private property, and depriving the English Government of the honor of first acting upon just principles in this respect.

The farthest distant large cave, that most to the right was excavated by the Senapati (military Governor) of Yadnya Sri Gotamiputra's son, who is mentioned in the annals of China, as noticed in a previous paper.

The inscriptions on the central cave, however, are the most interesting of all. They record the largesses of a son-in-law and daughter of one of the Indian Satraps, a race of rulers, Deputies first of the ancient Græco-Bactrian monarchs, next to their Parthian successors, and lastly, independent sovereigns. The Kshatrapa or Satrap mentioned in the inscriptions is named Nahapana, and the Sovereign Kshaharata. Neither of these are Indian names. The last is not very far from the Parthian name Phrahates; and about the time of the reign of the fourth Parthian sovereign of that name, from the form of the letters, the inscriptions, Dr. S. thinks, might have been executed or about B. C. 22. The Satrap's son-in-law is called Ushavadatta, son of Dinaka, both of which names seems to prove him to have been a native. One of the inscriptions recording the largesses to Brahmins is written in very good Sanscrit, and mentions Prabahas and others places famous in Hindu-story. Mentions made also of an expedition into Malabar to assist the Kshatraya rulers, the Nairs, against an insurrection of the natives.

The two other principal inscriptions are in different kinds of Prakrit, one apparently in the dialect of the Deccan, and the other in that of Guzerat. A million of Gold Mohurs, or a million and a half sterling, are said to have been dedicated to the support of the Monarchy.

The fact of Brahmins and Buddhist being equally favoured, and the joint currency of the Sanscrit and Prakrit or Pali language at the commencement of our era, are facts fully established by these inscriptions.

THE SUDDER JUDGES.

The late discussions on the removal of the Sudder Judges afford the most remarkable instance we ever met with of the superficiality with which questions of importance are studied in India: scarcely one of our contemporaries with the exception of the *Calcutta Citizen*, have really touched on the actual merits of the case. They all start off with assuming the integrity and impartiality of the *Gazette*, and the corruption of the condemned parties, and having taken for granted the very things required to be proved, jump to the conclusion that Government acted rightly. If there be corruption in the case or even the suspicion of corruption in the minds of Government, we think that so far from being rightly served, it is a disgrace to the whole community that Messrs. Grant and LeGeyt should remain in the Civil Service List at all; a double dyed disgrace that one of them should hold a judicial appointment scarcely inferior in emolument and responsibility to that which he has just left: and that the Press of India should be content with a punishment so contemptible for a crime so outrageous as judicial corruption, is one of the most inexplicable things we have ever known. It would appear that judicial impurity is looked upon as a very trivial thing amongst us, and that Government are carrying out the principle announced in the Baroda Blue Book that "it is of no great consequence what the natives think of us," and it will next appear that we consider it of very small account that they are made to think of us as badly as possible. This unquestionably is the state of the case if there be one atom of truth in the assumption, that the late removals have been occasioned by corruption. We have already stated, and we repeat the statement, that up to this moment no proper enquiry whatever has been made by Government on the subject, beyond the questions put to the judges who denied on oath every one of the public charges brought against them save that of debt, they pleaded "not guilty" and were punished as if they had confessed to some horrible crime. We are far greater stricklers for strict justice and impartiality than any of our contemporaries—judicial misconduct is one of those offences which we would visit on all occasions with extreme punishment, graduating this however in relation to the position of the Judge. We might have some pity for an erring Justice, even an Assistant Magistrate might occasionally move us in his defence—were the occupants of the Supreme Court to err in giving judgment in defect or in defiance of evidence we would have them removed from their places at once. But even these are comparatively subordinate, and there is a judicial tribunal over all by which our Judges themselves must be judged, and which, when it misconducts itself, deserves not the slightest mercy. On the present occasion that tribunal is the Government, we have seen how they have acted—in their conduct towards others let them read their own demerits—as they have judged others so let them be judged. The victims of their tyranny have unceasingly sought opportunities to lay before the world the reason of their decisions, let the example they have set be copied, if the Bombay Government have reasons to shew let them be shewn. The public confidence in the independence of the Bench is amongst the nations of the West, deemed the first of considerations, but this can only be secured not only by the belief in its incorruptibility but its independence. To both these feelings the Bombay Government have just given a shock from which they will not soon recover. The matter of debt is one with which it is very tiresome to us to argue. Long before any one dared to speak of its inexpediency we have been condemning and denouncing it, not caring one farthing on whom the force of our denunciations might fall. Had Lord Falkland on coming to India, proclaimed the principle acted on to within eighteen months of his arrival by Sir George Arthur, to the effect that gentlemen in difficulties should in the Judicial Department receive no promotion except on certain considerations he would have acted wisely and well. Instead of this not only were men overwhelmed with debt, to an extent to which the encumbrances of Mr. LeGeyt and Mr. Grant are as nothing, promoted in the Judicial Department, but those who had obtained money from natives as appeared from the reports of the Supreme Court by the most dishonorable means, remained without dismissal. We have hitherto refrained in a great measure from giving extracts from the native papers, all of which are in favor of the dismissed judges, with an exception just about to be named, because though uniformly praising the judges and expressing their disbelief in their misconduct, they seemed to us to overlook the main point in view. The opinions of men on one side or another have very little to do with the question—it is the want of formal investigation and distinct positive proof that all men ought to condemn. Considering how often it is asserted that natives shrink from opposing Government, and that they turn their backs on those who are weak or out of power, it is no small matter to find that here they have done neither: they have opposed themselves to authority and stood by those who have fallen under the frown of power. The *Bombay Guardian* and *Dnynadoya* are the only exceptions we observe on this side of India to the general rule, but somehow our very worthy and well intentioned brethren have the happiest knack in the world in confounding moral distinctions and in making clear matters obscure. We are all perfectly at one as to the indispensableness of independence and incorruptibility on the Bench as much as we are in the necessity of purity in the Pulpit, but surely the Bishop would hardly think of degrading the Archdeacon, or the Presbytery of deposing Dr. Stevenson without enquiry or evidence merely because the *Chabook* said, that they were no better than they ought to be and that he had heard from a score of Portuguese padrees that if every one had their deserts the Church would soon be quit of them. When a Government exposes itself to the suspicion of abandoning principle and acting on impulse and caprice, the public faith is gone in the uprightness and integrity of all our Institutions: the judge who is unimmovable to all minor considerations must bend his head to power in a country where there is no public opinion to which to appeal, and where the acknowledged rule at home is to support the authorities.—*Bombay Times.*

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Government Assistance from
on 28 February, 2020

The Bombay Guardian

FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1853.

On Wednesday *evening the usual service and lecture at* Trinity Chapel *at half past 6 o'clock.*
On Thursday *evening, at the* American Mission Chapel, *at 7 o'clock*
On *the* first Monday *of every month, the* United Monthly Concert of Prayer for Missions *is held in the* Free Church *at 7 o'clock in the evening: the* Church Missionary Society's *Missionary Prayer Meeting at the* Boys School-room *attached to* Trinity Chapel, *at 7 o'clock p. m : and the* Free Church of Scotland's *Missionary Prayer Meeting Ambrolie, at 7 o'clock a. m.*

We beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following subscription for the London City Mission:—

R. Brown, Esq... ... .Rs. 100 C 0

Gujarat Tract and Book Society.—The Bombay Tract and Book Society has hitherto been the only institution of the kind in Western India. The publication of tracts in the Gujarati language has been one of its recognized objects as much as the publication of tracts in Marathi. This fact has often been overlooked by parties residing at out-stations, who have replied to applications for support that they did not feel called upon to aid a society that confines its exertions to *Bombay*—meaning thereby the island so named. For this reason, as well as others, we are happy to state that a Gujarat Tract and Book Society has recently been formed, which, under the zealous Missionaries, and friends of missions, in that province, we doubt not will accomplish much good. Residents in Gujarat will doubtless more readily subscribe to a Society which expends all its income in the province, than to an institution which covers all Western India. At the same time the Bombay Society will continue to print Gujarati tracts, although not perhaps to the same extent as before. It was high time to form the new Society,—the work of the Bombay Society has been growing somewhat burdensome to the chief office-bearers.

Our provinces in India are like kingdoms, and each ought to have a Tract Society for itself. Ere long we hope to see a series of tracts in Sindhi; and we presume our Bombay Society will be happy to aid in their publication until the day arrive when the province of Sindh shall have its own Tract Society.

We have much pleasure in inserting the following notice, which has been handed us by the Treasurer of the new association.

"The Rev. R. Montgomery, Treasurer of the Gujarat Tract and Book Society, acknowledges with thanks the following sums.

H. Hebbert, Esq., Collector and Magistrate of Broach . . . . . Rs. 100
Major Fulljames (donation) Rs. 50;
(annual subscription) .. . Rs. 25"

Confounding Moral Distinctions.—In the *Times* of Tuesday last we are assumed, in union with the *Dnanodaya*, to have "the happiest knack in confounding moral distinctions," because we have taken the side of the Government, in reference to the late removal of the Suddur Judges. This is somewhat rich, and we extract it as a *bon mouche* for our readers. However we are in the present instance at least in good company, since the *Delhi Gazette, Madras Crescent Madras Athenæum, Calcutta Citizen, Bengal Hurkaru*, &c., all do the same thing, that we have done. We are left then to conclude that a kind of epidemic moral insanity has, throughout India, affected all those editors of Newspapers, those of the *Bombay Times*, and *Telegraph* and *Courier* excepted, who used to have the greatest credit for their moral perception, nor should we be surprised, if following in the wake of cholera, the same epidemic should seize the conductors of the English Press, may cross the Atlantic to America. The *Times* has written much and well against personalities in conducting public discussion. What the Archdeacon and Dr. Stevenson have to do with this controversy as private individuals, we cannot well conjecture, but we should, on the supposition that charges against either of them like to those brought against the Suddur Judges had been made, and published either in the *Times*, the *Courier*, or the *Gazette*, and remained for weeks uncontradicted, say that it was the duty of Government to ask those gentlemen why they had taken no notice of them, and to have them removed from their situations, unless they took legal steps towards vindicating their character. But, disclaiming all judgment on the motives or private characters of individuals, our vindication of the conduct of Government was based on the impropriety of judges largely indebted to natives, trying and deciding on cases where those natives or their friends were deeply interested, and we are rather mistaken if the public at a distance do not generally take the same view of the matter as we have done. We are very much misinformed also, if the subject of the removal of Judges in debt to natives, was not before Governments, by orders from Home, ere the famous Gazette article appeared.

We have earnestly to solicit our readers' perusal of the two letters in our correspondence columns from the Revd. James Aitken, Missionary of the Free Church of Scotland, at Sattara. The fields already are white unto the harvest, and an obedient ear might recognize the voice from Heaven: "Thrust in the sickle and reap" and "gather fruit unto life eternal." We cannot but be impressed with the conviction that the pecuniary sacrifices made by the Churches generally bear no just proportion to their expressed desires and apparently earnest prayers for the conversion of the Heathen world. *Faithfulness* in this matter, large-heartedness in the cause of God, would be attended with deepened spirituality of mind, and advancement in personal holiness. It is unhappily too apparent to the close and earnest observer, that enfeeblement of the churches is a consequence of the spread of the evil principle of covetousness in the individual heart. As the insidious creeper softly twines its arms around the giant tree, ever tightening its grasp and multiplying the intricacies of its folds till it choke the struggling life in its deadly embrace, so covetousness under the guise of prudence—of necessary provision for retirement and old age—for one's family,—all *idolatry* as it is—(let him that readeth understand) presses out the life of God in many a heart all unconscious of the disease which withers it away.

We are stewards of the gifts of God, and as such the enquiry dare not be: "How much of my income belongs unto the Lord" For it is *all* his; but let each demand: "How *little* can I do with, for myself"?

Let the cry for 'Help' from our mission stations be met with an inpouring of abundant substance into the Lord's treasury. So shall the cloud of promise which faith has long seen on the horizon spread abroad over the face of heaven and burst over all the thirsty plains of India; so shall the land in which we sojourn, and in which many among us get riches, "yield her increase—and God, even our own God shall give us his blessing."

Dr. Miller has kindly consented to receive subscriptions on behalf of Mr. Aitken's schools. We have specially brought this Mission establishment before the consideration of our readers, and now mention in connection with it the Mahee Kantha mission, because the scenes of their respective operations being distant from the Presidency seat they are not likely to receive their due share of support, unless their claims are made known by the journals of Bombay.

District Benevolent Society.—We have received the Report of this excellent Institution consisting almost entirely of accounts and statistics. We suppose the Committee thought, that as there were so many daily and other Newspapers in Bombay, they might leave the fine writing to them, furnishing them only with the facts and figures. We hope they will not fare the worse for that, and that the Bombay Community will furnish them with the means of making vagrancy and begging petitions an unnecessary nuisance. The need of such an institution to investigate into cases, to relieve the really distressed, and put down those, who drive a profitable trade by begging, is no where more required than in Bomby.

A friend of ours, who took a good deal of pains with a similar institution in the Mofussil, told us that among the beggars there, he found a money lender, who advanced money to the seapoys, and who visited the cantonment regular after pay-day to collect the interest accruing on his capital. Another he found out to be a gentleman, who had a town and country house his own property, and two or three wives, and who begged because he had the misfortune, or good fortune to have lost his eye sight. A third was detected in the court of requests suing a debtor for the sum of two hundred rupees. Many similar cases could no doubt be furnished from the records of the Bombay committee. Indiscriminate almsgiving, to a man naturally of a tender heart is as easy, as discriminating charity would be difficult. The former, however, probably encourages vice four times for once it relieves distress, while in the latter the proportions are reversed; the encouragement too only taken place in the cases of well managed deception which a common investigation cannot detect. We trust then since the committee have generously undertaken the task of investigation, the public will supply them with the means of relieving all cases of real distress. There is it is true a balance in hand, and the funded property especially through Sir Jametjee's benevolence is considerable, but where the expenditure exceeds annually ten thousand rupees, and with an increasing population around us, there is need of much benevolent effort. God has ordained that the poor shall not cease from the land, and we are assured on the highest authority, that "it is more blessed to give than to receive."

The following circular from the Secretaries of the *Protestant Alliance*, one of them Captain Giberne, well known in this Presidency, we recommend to the perusal of our readers. They will find in it a succinct account of the operations of the alliance.

"The committee are desirous of bringing under the notice of the various Alliances and Societies in connection with them throughout the country, the operations which are carried on from time to time under these local agencies, and the line of action adopted by the parent committee in London. It is found that lectures, meetings, sermons, &c., which have been successfully arranged in the provinces, are not sufficiently published to produce the effects which might follow from them, as examples and encouragements, to similar activity on the part of other associations.

"In order to concentrate and diffuse information

of this description, the committee request that you will be kind enough to forward to us as soon as possible any arrangements contemplated by your committee for the advancement of the cause of Protestantism in your neighbourhood, either by addresses, sermons, lectures, public meetings, tracts, articles in newspapers, controversial meetings, or other means.

"Some of these operations may be of a nature strictly local, but still useful to be known as symptoms of active exertion, and it is the intention of the committee to call attention to them in monthly letters, which it is hoped will be communicated by the respective Secretaries to the Protestant Alliance of Great Britain and India, as well as to the Societies in correspondence with the committee upon the Continent and elsewhere. Such communications will form a record of the continuous action of the several bodies both interesting in itself and productive it may be hoped of increased efforts for usefulness.

"The few incidents noticed below might be increased in number if the Alliances in the country would adopt the plan now proposed for impartive information.

"The Earl of Winchelsea has given notice of a motion for a committee of the House of Lords to inquire into the teaching of Maynooth college.

"Mr. Spooner has given notice of a motion in the House of Commons for the immediate repeal of the act for the endowment of Maynooth.

"The Protestant Association has agreed to petition to Parliament against Maynooth, and for the inspection of Nunneries.

"The National Club is circulating petitions to Parliament for the repeal of the Maynooth endowment act, and for the enforcement of the laws against Jesuits and Monasteries, as well as for the inspection of Nunneries.

"The Protestant Alliance of Landour in India has forwarded a second donation of £50 to the Protestant Alliance in London.

"A second Alliance is in course of formation in India with the assistance of Lieutenant Day (formerly secretary of the Protestant Alliance)

"Prayer meetings in behalf of the Madiai have been lately held in the Freemason's Hall, London, under the direction of the Evangelical Alliance.

"Two meetings were lately held at Bristol upon the Madiai case by the Bristol Protestant Alliance. The Earl of Cavan presided, and nearly 1,200 persons were present on one occasion, when £60 was collected at the doors.

"An address to Her Majesty upon the persecutions in Tuscany was lately presented by the deputation from the Protestant Alliance to the Home secretary. The address was signed by 23,000 persons, many of them of influence and rank, some Roman Catholics and others converts from Popery in Ireland.

"A full account of this address was published in all the London newspapers.

"A deputation to the Foreign Secretary is in course of arrangement by the Protestant Alliance in relation to the case of the Madiai.

"A pamphlet is being prepared, containing all the particulars of the same case and the documents and proceedings of the deputation to Florence.

"The effects of this deputation have proved largely beneficial in manifesting the sympathy of Protestants deepening the union of Christians of different countries, and holding forth encouragement to many thousands who are suffering under the persecutions of Popery.

"Public meetings were lately held on this subject in Edinburgh, Glasgow, Belfast, Hereford, Perth, Aberdeen, Dundee and Wycombe.

"The subject of Nunneries will be brought under the consideration of the House of Commons after the recess. The Ladies' committee for circulating petitions relating to it have by their activity obtained a large number of signatures. A petition of this description signed by 20,000 females was lately presented from Liverpool

"The Protestant Alliance will presently issue similar petitions for signature throughout the country.

"A lecture on Popery was delivered by the Revd. G. Fisk at Peterborough on December 27, for the Peterbrough Protestant Alliance.

"The Revd. R. Maguire, secretary of the Islington Protestant Institute will deliver a lecture on January 5, in reply to a series of controversial sermons by Dr Cahill.

"Lectures on Popery in Rome were lately delivered by the Revd. J. Wylie for the Durham Protestant Alliance.

"Two crowded public meetings were lately held in London by the Society for Irish Church Missions.

"A meeting was held in the Freemason's Hall by the Protestant Defence Committee on Confession and Convocation.

"This committee has resolved upon commencing operations again with revived activity.

"A meeting was held, December 10 in the Freemason's Hall by the committee for establishing an Agricultural Institution for Protestants in Dalenglen county, Mayo, Ireland

"A Protestant Alliance has been established at Carlisle.

A Protestant Alliance has been established in Norwood, and arrangements made for engaging a Protestant Missionary.

"A grant of £10 was made by the Protestant Alliance to assist the Evangelical Society of Geneva in publishing an account of the Madiai case.

"A lending library of Protestant works has been established in connection with the Gravesend Protestant Alliance.'

Our readers cannot have overlooked the fact that the element of religion now very largely enters into the problem of European politics. Some years ago our statesmen seemed to think religion an item which, in their calculations of political forces and movements, they might safely *eliminate* or discard from the account. Man's ideas in connexion with the other world had so little bearing on his condition in this one, that wise and practical politicians needed not to trouble their heads with it. A country might be Protestant or Romanist—religious or irreligious, and no physical or material interest be affected by the difference. Cotton and calicoes—fleets and armies—even poetry and philosophy, freedom and civilization, what had these things to do with knotty problems about Luther and the Pope, or Calvin and Arminius? Religion had terribly disturbed the peace of Europe; but, thanks to the enlightenment of the nineteenth century, it could no longer embroil the relations of kingdoms, any more than it could revive the Crusades.

So many thought and spoke; but they thought and spoke unwisely and in ignorance of the real nature of man. "A man's religion is the most important thing about him," says a popular writer, himself far from religious; and for reasons manifold, a nations religion, we add, is the most important thing about it. The condition of Europe is at this moment vitally connected with religion: religion more than commerce, or agriculture, or literature, or science, determines the destinies of the West.

We have already had occasion to notice that Napoleon III. is lavishing attention and money on the Romish Church in France. Whether Protestants belonging to Dissenting Churches will be allowed to profess their religion in that country, is extremely doubtful; and at this moment the Wesleyan Methodists, who have been very zealous in the proclamation of the Gospel in France, are full of apprehension that their chapels will be closed. The Baptists are still more obnoxious. When any Romanist becomes a Protestant he is denounced in many cases by the authorities as "immoral;" and a community of 500 persons who recently wished to profess the Reformed faith, were forbidden to meet in public as Protestants, because "they were Roman Catholics.' A still more daring step is the suppression by authority of a society recently instituted in France for the collection of documents connected with the early history of the Reformed Church. Guizot, the celebrated historian, was at the head of the Society, the object of which was so important in a literary point of view, that all dispassionate Romanists must have welcomed its existence. The Protestant Church of France as by law established will not for some time be openly attacked; but it will be compelled to confine its attention to that fraction of the population which is by law recognized as under its care.

An exceeding interest how attaches itself to Sardinia. It alone, of Italian States, remains is true to the principles of liberty, civil and religious. The constitution granted by Charles Albert in 1848 has been faithfully maintained; and although the fears of Protestants were justly aroused on a recent occasion when Dr. Mazzinghi at Genoa was imprisoned for reading the Bible in company with others, it would appear that it was only an experiment of the high ecclesiastical party to see how far they would be allowed to go. The principles of enlightened freedom which, under the guidance of D'Azeglio, Gioberti, and other enlightened men, have honorably distinguished Sardinian legislation, are not abandoned. Our readers will not have forgotten that it is in Sardinia—in the valleys of Piedmont—that the Waldenses live, and with the blessing of God flourish. That most interesting people cherish the hope that they are preserved to be yet the evangelists of Italy. Soon may that blessed day arrive when the Gospel shall have free course and be glorified over all the lovely but how miserable peninsula! Sardinia ought at this moment to call forth the most earnest supplications of all who believe in the efficacy of prayer. The high Romanist party, backed by Austria and France, must soon to all human appearance break down the constitutional and tolerant one; but the present position of Sardinia altogether is so peculiar—so different from all we could some years ago have anticipated, that we wait with breathless anxiety indeed, but also with no small degree of hope, to see what Heaven has in store for Piedmont and the Waldenses.

The subject of the Madiais and their infamous imprisonment is arousing the mind of all Protestant Europe. That insane bigot, the Grand Duke of Tuscany, has made "offences against religion" (and among these conversion to Protestantism is one of the chief) punishable with death. A powerful appeal in the view of these and similar things has been issued from Geneva by Count St. George and Colonel Fronchin, who were among the deputies who some time ago proceeded to Florence on behalf of the Madiais,—calling for a great united Society in support of freedom of conscience. It seems likely that either the Protestant or Evangelical Alliance will carry out this comprehensive idea. Either Rome must abandon her abominable doctrine of the right to persecute "heretics," or a rupture between Romanist and Protestant Europe is inevitable. A large meeting has been held in London, which will be followed by others in all the great cities of Britain in connexion with the case of the persecuted Madiais. Lord Carlisle has written a letter in the public papers on the same subject, in which he signifies his hope that the more enlightened Romanists in England may publicly come forward with a demonstration against the cruelty of the Grand Duke. Mr. Chisholm Anstey—a Roman Catholic—has also expressed his entire disapproval of religious persecution; but he makes the important statement that "among the English Catholics the friends of religious freedom are miserably few, and that nearly *every* member of the body is persuaded that in countries professing the Roman Catholic faith, it is the bounden duty of the State to coerce heretics by temporal penalties, and, if need be, extirpate them by the sword. A minority has at all times stood up to protest against these monstrous opinions,—but it is now at least a much diminished and still diminishing minority.' Hence Mr. Anstey deems any Romanist demonstration in behalf of liberty of conscience to be perfectly hopeless. We doubt not he is right. The unchangeable Church change! She that is drunk with the blood of the saints, cease to thirst for the fearful draught! It is vain to expect it.

That the Protestant feeling of England has of late greatly increased in intensity is very obvious. The heart of England is sound in this matter. We have lost a few of the higher classes through the infatuation or treachery of the Tractarian clergy; but the nation as a whole becomes more and more Protestant. Ireland too, long under the thrall

of Rome, will we believe ere long experience the liberty wherewith Christ maketh his people free. Let Britain more and more purge herself of all connexion with Romish idolatry, and with God's blessing she will remain what the pardonable partiality of her sons has called her,

The inviolate island of the sage and free.

That the Continent is about to undergo terrific convulsions is but too probable. Rome, allied with absolutism, is making unparalelled efforts to seize universal power; we believe she will entail infinite misery on the nations and destruction on herself. Events seem rushing onwards to a grand consummation. Solemn expectation—prayer—hope, are the things which best befit us in the midst of the portentous movements which we witness around us.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE BOMBAY GUARDIAN.

My Dear ——. The change in my circumstances and prospects that has taken place here within the last month has been so great, that I could not make it fully understood in a very short communication, and I have therefore been compelled to delay writing to you again till I could command a little leisure.

You know that the place in which I was obliged to carry on my school during the last two years, besides its unwholesomeness, was so small that no more than two hundred boys could be admitted into it. I was therefore under the painful necessity of refusing admittance to all beyond that number, from want of room, irrespectively altogether of the consideration of expense, and hundreds of applicants were thus rejected.

The money I was able to collect here, with the help of contributions from yourself and one or two other kind friends in Bombay, and occasionally a little assistance from Mahabuleshwar, very nearly sufficed to meet the expenditure. There was indeed a deficiency, which by little and little has increased to a debt of between two and three hundred rupees; but the exigency was never so great as to afford ground for a strong general appeal for regular contributions from other stations. Now, however, circumstances are greatly altered. I have providentially been put in possession of a school-house affording abundant accommodation for 1000 scholars, and capable of containing double that number with less inconvenience than I experienced with two hundred in my old school. For the object I have all along been striving to accomplish—the establishment of a large Normal School on the Glasgow Training System—it could scarcely have been better suited had it been built purposely for that object. Moreover, without an advertisement, or any means to make it known, about two hundred applied for admission within a fortnight after I got possession of it. I am also to have as pupils, Rajaduya, the boy the late Raja wished to adopt, and who is now a pensioner of our government, and the sons of some of the principal Sirdars, whom it is of great importance to have brought under Christian instruction and influence, as, if spared, they will be the most influential members of the native community. If I dared to open my door to all applicants I might have 1000 pupils in a very short time: but my hands are tied. With an income scarcely sufficient for my former small expenditure, I dare not admit more pupils till I have some prospect of getting the necessary funds. A noble sphere of usefulness is before me, and a little money is all that is wanted to enable me fully to occupy it. But I am already so deeply in debt for maps, school furnishings, &c, in addition to the arrear of ordinary expense mentioned above, that I dare not take another step in advance on my own responsibility. I do not desire any additional help from yourself,—you have already done more than enough; but I know that you will gladly take some trouble to obtain aid from others: and to enable you to bring the claims of my school before those who may be willing to contribute to its support, I shall briefly state my wants.

According to the Training System, which is at once the most efficient and the most economical that has ever been devised, the cost of educating one hundred pupils may be stated at ten rupees monthly, irrespective of house rent and a small additional sum for the English department. I do not teach English to all indiscriminately, but only to those who by their proficiency in their own language, and the various branches of knowledge taught in it, give reason to expect that an English education will not be lost upon them. These will seldom exceed one half of the total number. Now, I am very desirous to admit 1000 pupils (the number which I think I could properly manage), and if I could get fifty rupees monthly from the friends to the cause in Bombay, I think I could raise the remainder here, by contributions and school fees. This would involve the necessity of my doing all the business of the school myself (keeping accounts, rolls, &c.) besides teaching six hours every day. If I could get 1000 rupees annually from Bombay, I should be able to devolve all the secular business on others, and to expend all my own time and strength on the more important work of teaching, which is of the more consequence, as I give *all* the *religious* instruction myself.

I know that very heavy demands are made upon the liberality of the Lord's people at Bombay: but it is worthy of consideration that ten rupees monthly will ensure a Christian education to a larger number here than could be educated for five times that sum in any other English school in Western India.

With kindest Christian regards to yourself and the other friends who have contributed to the support of my school believe me,

My dear Dr. Miller,
Yours very sincerely,
James Aitken.

Sattara, 9th December, 1852.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

UNITED INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS, SOUTH GRAY'S CLOSE.

Yesterday at one P M, the subscribers and friends of this Institution met in the hall of the school; after several hours spent in witnessing the examination and exposition of the Industrial, educational, and other classes, throughout its various departments—occupying three flats of the fine old building in South Gray's Close known as the Skinners' Hall, whose antique interior was graced on this occasion by a larger and more select assemblage of ladies and gentlemen than it certainly had ever before beheld. The whole classes, and entire arrangement gave very gratifying satisfaction to all present.

The Hon. Lord Murray took the chair at the hour above mentioned, amidst loud cheers. The industrial scholars were arranged in the farther part of the hall, and the rest of it was completely filled with an audience largely composed of ladies. On the platform, were the Right Hon. Lord Dunfermline, Mr Charles Trotter of Woodhill, Mr Fletcher of Dunans, Mr Murray of Henderland, Major Muir, Professors Pillans of Edinburgh Jackson of Glasgow, and Nicol of Cork; Rev. Dr Beveridge of Leamington, Rev. Messrs M'Fie and Bonar of Canongate, Clark (Old Church), George Johnstone of Nicolson Street, James Millar of Edinburgh Castle, and W. Mackay; Dr Woodford, her Majesty's Inspector of Schools, Dr Schmitz, Rector of the High School, Mr Barnicle, Episcopal Training Institution; Mr Neaves, Solicitor-General; Messrs C F. Shand, James Simpson, J. H. Burton, and W. G. Tytler, advocates; Drs Fairbairn, Marcet, and Gairdner; Messrs Wm. Millar, and L.M.; Macara, S. S. C.; Messrs Melville and Cox, W. S. Messrs Adam Black, Wm. Chambers, Chas. Maclaren, James Gordon, Spanish Consul, Leith, Chas. Jenner, John Ritchie, David Yule, John Boyle, &c. &c.

The fifth annual report of the committee of the United Industrial School, which was freely distributed in the room showed the financial receipts to amount to L 967, 18s. 1d, during the year, and the payments to L 819, 14s. 8d. leaving a balance in bank of L 147, 6s. 5d; it also stated that the teaching department had been conducted in the manner which appeared to have given satisfaction during the past four years, with the same appearance of success. And from analytical tables appended to the report, it appeared that the average monthly attendance had been from 128 in January last to about 136 in all the other months of the year, while not more than from 3 to 6 on the average had been absent sick, not exceeding 1 to 8 for reasons assigned, and 1 to 6 on the average no reason assigned. Another table showed the school to be composed of 67 boys, and 32 girls, or 99 in all on the charity, with 36 boys and 6 girls, or 39 in all paid for, making together 138. None are admitted after the age of twelve, except when paid for, and to prevent the danger of depraved adults permanently corrupting the institution, none are admitted above that age, except with testimony of character. Of the above boys and girls, there are only two, a boy and a girl under seven years of age; there are 12 under eight, 17 under nine, 24 under ten, 36 under eleven, 17 under twelve, 14 under thirteen, 6 under fourteen, and 8 under fifteen years. Of 56 pupils who have left the school within the year, 11 on the charity and 3 who are paid for, making 19, have gone to trades, viz., 9 as shoemakers, 1 tailor, 1 printer (Scotsman Office), 1 bookbinder, 1 paper ruler, 1 watchmaker, 2 typefounders, 1 tobacconist, 1 waiter to his uncle's hotel, and 1 message boy; 4 have gone, besides, into her Majesty's navy; 7 (girls) to service, 1 girl as pupil teacher, 3 abroad, 1 to the poor-house, 11 have been taken away by parents, and 4 children, paid for, have been removed, and 1 has died. Of the 58 children admitted during the year, 23 are without fathers, 6 without mothers, 4 have lost both parents, and 23 have both alive: 22 have been born in Edinburgh, 10 elsewere in Scotland 1 in England, and 25 in Ireland.

With regard to their educational condition, another table shows that 27 are reading monosyllables and short sentences, 55 easy narratives, 56 more difficult pieces, introduction to the sciences, grammar, and geography. Of these, 45 are writing on slates, 50 round hand on paper, and the remaining 43 small hand; 45 are also adding small sums mentally 82 at the four elementary rules of arithmetic, and 11 at compound rules practice, &c.

In the industrial department 14 boys are engaged in shoemaking, 14 at carpentry and turning 25 at first class and 19 at second class tailoring, 21 at bookbinding and box-making 1 is unfit for work, 1 is a blind boy, and 5 are young children not put to trades; but of the girls 23 are at plain needlework, and the remaining 10 at fancy work, knitting, &c.

The report states the result of industrial operations during the year to have greatly strengthened the confidence of the committee in the soundness of their system of industrial training. We make the following extracts from the sequel of the report:—

"Its leading principle is to give as much as possible of the character of profitable skilled labour to the occupations in which the pupils are trained, for the purpose of elevating them above the pauper class, into which they have had the misfortune to fall. The committee began their operations with diffidence, and watched them with anxiety but they are now able to appeal to the substantial fruits of the system in the diminution of the pauper class and the increase of the productive. They can appeal to the fact, as shown more fully in their detailed statement in Appendix, that upwards of seventy of the boys trained by them are now, chiefly as respectable artisans, making from 11s. per week downwards. In fact, the progress of their operations during the five years of their existence has cheered them in their task, by bringing them in contact with a new class of persons whose present career is connected with the most agreeable associations. At first they had to deal only with the ragged outcasts of the street now they have, on the other side, to deal with a body of well clothed and well-to do young tradesmen, whose visits would be a credit to any institution. In looking to this cheering and respectable class, it is almost painful to have to refer to the misery and degradation which form the qualifications for admission to the Institution, as having once constituted the condition of these now respectable young men—but duty to the original purposes of the Institution renders it necessary. It may be here said, however, that the conduct of the pupils themselves has given eminent satisfaction. With very few exceptions, they have given a hearty helping hand in their own elevation. The effect of the energetic training they have been subjected to has generally been immediately visible in developing both the physical capacity and the moral desire for advancement. When trained for the proper time in the Institution and transferred to a suitable employer, it has scarcely happened in any instance, that the boy has not confirmed the hopes of his patrons by being steady, honest, and active in his occupation. The committee, in fact, have every reason to believe, what they could at first only hope, that under their training, and with the prospect which it affords, the pauper boy is in the general case permanently rescued from pauperism and sent forth with a fair start in life among those productively industrious artisan classes who contribute so much to the sound moral strength, and to the substantial wealth of the British Empire.

The committee would respectfully venture to draw attention to the manner in which their operations thus tend to second and aid the true influence of a poor law. It is now generally admitted by all who have bestowed attention on this important subject, that the greatest boon that can be conferred through a poor law system is not in the mere relief of existing and inevitable poverty, but in reducing the number of the pauper class of each generation by bringing up destitute children as useful citizens. Though this be admitted by our best economists as the true object of pauper management, yet, like all good things, it is supposed to be expensive and difficult; and thus there has been much jealousy in giving local representative bodies the means of enforcing it. The committee would beg to draw attention, in the quarters most interested to their own experiment—small but effective—and to its influence in aiding the proper operation of a poor law, and tending to the reduction of poor rates.

On the subject of management, the committee have great satisfaction in directing attention to the economy with which they conduct this department. It will be seen that while the gross outlay is L. 352, 14s. 5d., the proceeds, have been L. 307, 15s., so that the actual outlay has been only L. 44, 19s. 5d. And when allowance is made for work done by the children

in the Institution (such as making and repairing their clothing, &c.) and carpentry work on the premises which would otherwise all have had to be paid for, it will be seen that the department, even making allowance for any elements of cost not considered in the balance-sheet, is very economically conducted. Thus the committee may calculate in being able to add, at little or no additional expense, this very important branch to those of feeding, clothing, and teaching the children, for which they appeal to the public liberality. Since they have in their employment no fewer than six men in this department—three carpenters and turners, a tailor, a shoemaker, and a bookbinder it has, of course, required minute and attentive management to attain this result.

The committee have to return their thanks to some of their best friends—Mr. Alexander Cowan, the Messrs Chambers, and Mr. John Ritchie—for the gift of a printing press and two founts of types, with several other printers' requisites.

In the management of the establishment during these alterations, and generally in the direction of the Industrial department, the committee are under great obligation to their Superintendent, Mr. Maxwell.

The committee have heard very satisfactory accounts of the boys mentioned in last report as having been conveyed to Australia, as emigrants through the generosity of Mr. Buchanan of Moray, place, whose temporary absence abroad is regretted by his colleagues, who have missed his able assistance in their deliberations.

NEW SCHOOL PREMISES.

The visitors to the school, on this occasion, will remark a great and highly agreeable change in the character of the premises. The dusky decayed edifice in which the institution was opened five years ago, has been changed into a large and commodious range of apartments, chiefly newly built. The increasing industrial operations of the establishment required, and have now fortunately been supplied with many well-lighted commodious rooms, in which visitors who honour the institution with a call will find extensive industrial works going on very lawful day of the year. The premises have been purchased and thus improved by four gentlemen, who have been the most constant and liberal patrons of the charity, and are now the landlord of the building."

The Hon. CHAIRMAN then rose, amidst much applause, and said, Ladies and Gentlemen I have the honour of presenting to you the Fifth Annual Report of the United Industrial Schools, and therefore, it is not in reference to our first trial or first anticipations that I now address you. We have now had the experience of some years; and I hope yous will all inquire accurately, and diligently, and scrupulously whether this institution has fulfilled the object of those who originally projected it? I must say for myself, although I do not wish any one to follow my opinion, but also to judge for themselves—that it has far exceeded my most sanguine anticipations. I hope that the report, of which the adoption will be afterwards moved, will receive all your attention. It contains a great deal in a small space, a great deal that is very valuable, and has been well considered. I would just put in question the condition of those poorer and more helpless of the children of this city who are sent out—yet I hope our streets are less infested with them now than formerly,—but who are sent out to gain a livelihood by begging, and who if they should not return with something, are ill-used, many of them being poor orphans, who are thus led into disreputable habits, made acquainted with the Police Office, tried for some petty offence, and having lost all character, no person can place confidence in them, but they persevere in delinquency, become punished, and year by year are hardening in vice, until the repetition of their crimes subjects them to transportation. Imprisonment in the country, and transportation abroad are the cause of great expense, as also heavy poor-rates; for all know the great expense of supporting those who have no industry, and are unable to support themselves. The question in this respect comes to be, whether the expense caused by these corrupted children, mischievous, useless, and noxious, and engaged in the commission of all sorts of smaller and more serious crimes, can be evaded by instruction? This is what we have attempted. This was the view we adopted. But we were met here by difficulties arising from religious views. We have religious instruction, however, daily in this house adapted for those both of the Protestant faith and of the Roman Catholic. Each are instructed by those of their own faith—the Protestants are placed under the religious instruction of Protestants, and the Roman Catholics of Roman Catholics. (Applause.) Neither of these arrangements is attended with much expense, and with no difficulty; the friends of both parties being zealous to promote the best religious education that can be given them in their own faith, along with the best common and industrial education. His Lordship then went on to state that they might judge for themselves how for the children had benefited in moral feeling, and were enabled to earn their own livelihood. He would say nothing of the religious education of Protestant or Catholic farther, than that he had received a letter from the Rev. Dr. Hunter of the Tron Church, who was unable to attend to-day, but whose church the Protestant children of the schools attended, and who had expressed a very flattering opinion of them after examination. Dr. Hunter said, "I have the pleasure of stating, that the Protestant children belonging to the United Industrial School regularly attend the Protestant worship in the Tron Church, on the Lord's Day, and the religious instruction class, taught by me, every alternate Sunday, after forenoon worship; and in the examinations they are very accurate, and exhibit great interest and intelligence." This testimony was entitled to the more weight, that Dr. Hunter, he (Lord Murray) believed, did not approve of all their arrangements; he (Lord M.) did not know that Dr. Hunter approved at all of Roman Catholic children being there, and of their being instructed as Roman Catholics But this rendered the testimony still stronger, that the Protestant children were well taught and instructed —(hear, hear)—testimony the more worthy of attention, because it was believed by some that such a book as the Bible these children never saw, never heard read, within that school Very good men had said this, but they had not seen and heard for themselves, and the best of men might fall into mistakes if they do not judge for themselves, as he thought all Protestants should. (Hear.) The next question was, whether what had been as much as was done by any other charitable foundation? He did not refer to hospitals such as that which had been erected by the genius of Playfair, and was now called Donaldson's—and with which Edinburgh might be said to be surrounded and fortified as Paris was with redoubts—(laughter)—for they were to be found in all directions. They did not cope with these. They looked to do more good, by promoting the better object of providing for the poor and destitute children, and for these something else was evidently required. They had here no fine building, but were located in an old house which they had endeavoured to make comfortable for the children There were plenty of old houses in Edinburgh, and plenty of destitute children, for others to imitate their example; and whilst they wished to see their subscriptions larger, and to be able themselves to provide for more children, they equally wished to see more such institutions in Edinburgh. (Cheers) Many said, they could not expect their experiment to turn out well, that the vices of the father would descend to the children. Was that the case? On the contrary, where were there children with fewer faults, more industry, and a greater disposition to do good? He would state some cases generally. His friend Mr Buchanan, (Moray place,) whom he was sorry was not in Edinburgh, but trusted would be soon among them, had sent some children to New South Wales, had paid their outfit, and given them recommendations of great value and use. These children had written home letters—it was an effort for them to write letters at all—but such as they were, they expressed the warmest gratitude to those who had been kind to them—to his friend Mr. Jenner, who had done so much—to all who had shown them kindness—even to their school fellows, who had subscribed their pence and half-pence to provide a small fund for their comfort. (Cheers.) They mentioned their wages and what they got, were pleased with their situations, and said it was the best place that boys could be sent out to, and, finally they regretted they could not send anything to their school-fellows. (Applause.) He said that where, in any such charitable foundations, such feelings were shown, or a desire manifested to contribute towards the charity to which they had been indebted, it was a proof of the moral feeling of the children, and showed that kindness had not been thrown away upon them. He then mentioned that the children who had gone into the navy had conducted themselves well, ; and, in all directions, those who had gone to service had been approved of be their masters and mistresses. After a few more illustrative observations, Lord Murray said, he hoped that the effect of these schools would be to reduce the poor rates one-half or one-third. He concluded by noticing, with regret, the death of Bishop Carruthers, whose kindness had rendered him popular to all persuasions; and lamented, also, that Lord Stair, who had strongly supported them, was now in a state of dangerous illness.* The support of active and intelligent men was, however, being daily added to them, and with their aid he had no doubt the scheme would go on, increase, and prosper, every day and year of its duration. (Cheers.)

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL (NEAVES) moved the approbation and adoption of the report submitted to the meeting. He thought that all those who had not read it should do so carefully; it detailed the management and success of the schools. To read it now was unnecessary; but nothing could exceed in intelligence the general views it adopted. Referring to the importance of the considerations into which Lord Murray had entered, he held it would be a waste of the time of the meeting to attempt to amplify what his Lordship had said. Ignorance and vice, and misery increased in society, not in an arithmetical, but in a geometrical ratio, and spread themselves forth by turns corrupting and corrupted. Every child rescued from that state, and brought into a school such as that, was not only a unit added to the good portion of society, but a missionary sent forth to convert others by that happy example. (Cheers) It was impossible to forget the distinctive character of that school. When first their attention had been directed to the subject, and a number of very benevolent men had assembled to carry it out, it was found that there was a difficulty in the way, not easy of adjustment, arising from religious grounds. If the school had been instituted on Protestant principles, whilst Catholic children were as much in need of the remedy, they must have been necessarily excluded Why send children to schools, it was said, when the religion taught was simply reading the Bible? Yet even this, when put in another way, it was found occasioned scruples amongst Catholic parents, who objected to have the Protestant version of the Bible explained to their children by Protestant schoolmasters. The Protestants, however, had no scruples against having the Catholic version taught there by Catholic schoolmasters. They could not, however, expect that others should be equally liberal. No doubt all should be Protestants—but being Roman Catholics, their reason and logic led them to object to all except their own way. Were they then to destroy the great law of doing unto others as they would that others would do unto them! Amongst the most beautiful of the divine parables, intended to teach men their duty, the principal element was that they must extend their benevolence to those of a different creed. They were to love their neighbours as themselves. And who was their neighbour? The poor Catholic child, sunk in poverty and vice, was as much their neighbour as the Jew was of the Samaritan, when found in the hands of thieves. (Hear, hear) After a few more eloquent observations in the manner in which not only the spiritual but the physical wants, and not only the physical wants, but the means of future subsistence, were supplied in the school, the Solicitor General concluded by moving the adoption of the report

WILLIAM CHAMBERS, Esq. of Glenormiston, seconded the motion, alluding to the fact of their having realised the education of two different classes of children under one roof without any violence to their religious feelings; and corroborating Dr. Hunter's communication, in the absence of any similar documents, from the Roman Catholic side, by reading a letter from Wigham, who had inquired into the religious teaching of the Roman Catholic children by attending personally while they were examined. Mr. Chambers made some further statements, the same substantially as noticed in connection with the report regarding those who had gone to trades.

The CHAIRMAN here mentioned having received a note from Bishop Gillis, who could not be present, but who could not omit "the first occasion that had presented itself since his becoming Catholic Bishop of Edinburgh, to return thanks to the managers of the Institution for what they were doing for the children, and to promise his exertions towards contributing to the advancement of the Institution."

The Right Hon. Lord DUNFERMLINE then came forward, and in an elegant and able speech, into which we regret that the crowded state of our columns precludes our entry at present, addressed himself to the importance of educating females in the knowledge of domestic economy, fortifying his position by reading ample extracts from the report of Dr. Woodford, Government Inspector of Schools! His Lordship moved the appointment of the office-bearers.

The Revd. Mr. M. FIE seconded the nomination, and bore his testimony in favour of the instructions religious and secular, communicated in the schools.

On the motion of C. F. SHAND, Esq., the cordial thanks of the meeting were awarded to Lord Murray for his conduct in the chair.

The Hon. Chairman having acknowledged the compliment, the meeting then separated.

* Since dead—*Printer's Devil.*

WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

FRIDAY,—MARCH 18.

—— The Hon'ble Sir W. Yardley, Chief Justice, will preside at the Criminal Sessions which com-

mence this day. Twenty-six cases have been committed for trial, viz :—

Murder.....	1
Manslaughter...	1
Criminal Assault.....	1
Burglary.....	5
Larceny.....	12
Concealing the birth of a child.....	1
Embezzlement.....	1
Obtaining goods under false pretences...	1
Uttering Counterfeit Coin.....	1
Coining.....	1
Uttering a forged Note.....	1
	26

cases in which fifty prisoners are concerned ; two Europeans, seven Mahomedans, and forty one Hindoos.

—— The following is from the *Telegraph and Courier* :—" The emigrants who went by the *Runnymede*, we regret to say, have not found Australia what they expected. One of them has already returned to Bombay, and the accounts which he gives of life at Port Phillip, will scarcely allure another body of East Indians to depart on a similar voyage. Several of the passengers who went by the *Runnymede*, were offered situation in Stores &c.—on their arrival in Melbourne—on salaries ranging from forty to one hundred pounds a year, which most of our readers will, no doubt, consider very handsome remuneration, but unfortunately people cannot live on air, and the charge for board and lodging in Melbourne, is two pound a week ; so that the party with a hundred pounds would find himself at the end of the year, exactly four pounds in debt, exclusive of clothing, medicines and other incidental expenses. It was of course an impossibility to accept situations under these circumstances, and our enterprising 'Ducks' resolved to proceed to the 'diggins' at once. The nearest gold regions are distant from Melbourne one hundred and eighty miles, and the march is said to be rather dangerous. Men starting on the journey require to be armed to the teeth, and to be ready for any emergency. The mere sight of a pistol will not do in the vicinity of the 'diggings,' when once it is drawn from the belt, it must be fired, and fired 'slick' too, as our Yankee friends say, or some slight personal inconvenience might ensue. Our Bombay youths being informed of the state of matters, equipped themselves with belt knives, fire arms and other indispensables, and at the date of our last advices, were on their way to the fields of gold. Poor fellows the greater number of them, we imagine, are longing to be once more on their own loved island, although their fare was nothing better than bumbloe curry, and their salaries forty rupees per mensem.

" We have heard of only one man who went by the *Runnymede* engaging himself as a shepherd. His wages were to be sixty pounds a year with every thing found him ; but from all accounts the life of a shepherd in Australia is very harassing and fatiguing. Sometimes twelve hours in the saddle, and with thousands of animals to be accounted for, the mental anxiety and bodily fatigue must be equally great."

—— The *Lahore Chronicle* gives the subjoined information concerning the present aspect of things in Bahwalpoor :—" There are no grounds for believing that the British Government will interfere to bring about the restoration of Sadiq. His fate is sealed and it is only as a matter of policy that the ruling Nawab has been asked to surrender the person of our luckless protege, although it is a fact that the accredited Vakeel of Hajee Mahomed has been refused an audience by the Governor General's Agent in the Punjab. But this can only, we should think, be pending final instructions from the Supreme Government. We regret to observe by a letter printed elsewhere that some deeds of violence have obscured the bloodless victory of Hajee Mahomed, and to learn that he has constituted Suraj-ood-deen, a man of no calibre, and a comparative stranger to Bahawulpoor, his principal Minister."

—— " The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to notify, that the Monthly Mails to Suez and mid-Monthly Mails to Aden, are intended to be despatched on the undermentioned dates ;—

On the 28th April to Suez.
On the 10th May to Aden.
On the 23rd May to Suez.
On the 20th June to Suez.
On the 20th July to Suez.
On the 30th August to Suez
On the 10th September to Aden."

—— The Governor proceeds to Mahabaleshwar, on the 31st instant ; the Commander-in-Chief, April 4.

—— The *Madras Athenæum* furnishes the following :—" Another religious war has broken out on the Malabar Coast, but this time the disputants are all Hindus, and the final results not likely therefore to be very terrible. It seems that about sixty years ago, a sect of Brahmins called Konkaenees, belonging to Cochin, forcibly took that district from under the protection of its favorite deity, by removing his godship bodily to Travancore. Whether this was done by way of excommunicating the reigning Rajah, for refusing to render due homage to his priesthood, or as the only means of rescuing themselves from oppression is not very evident. But it appears that after the lapse of a few years, his Highness gave in as wiser princes have done before him, and sued to them to bring back the heathen providence. Unluckily, however, the fame of the deity was not a purely provincial one. The authorities of Travancore found that the Idol drew vast crowds of pilgrims, and brought in a great yearly revenue, the whole of which could not of course be consumed by the deity himself. The assent therefore to its removal, at first given without demur, was speedily revoked, and though the Madras Government and the British Resident were repeatedly petitioned to compel its transmission, they as constantly refused to interfere, so that whatever miracles were wrought, and whatever of temporal blessings secured by the coveted image, tended to increase the happiness of the good folks of Alleppe. The other day, however, the Konkaenees mustered in force and made a dash at the temple, and though the building was defended by a hundred sepoys of the Nair brigade, they succeeded in carrying off the divinity, together with ornaments of the value of ten thousand rupees As a matter of course the burglary and sacrilege has made a great sensation in Travancore, the Rajah for his honor, and the priests for their fees, being equally concerned in punishing the perpetrators. They talk of sending a force to recover the booty, but the Konkaenees to the number of a thousand fully armed, have turned out as a permanent guard for the temple, and promise to kill a much greater number of their enemies if the latter venture to attack them. It is difficult to say how the affair will terminate, but one way of doing so would be to put the god in equity, and let our barristers argue at the same time both the religious, and pecuniary questions involved."

—— The *Bombay Times* says :—" It is now said that Mr. H. Reeves, who recently returned from Europe, is to officiate as Post-Master-General, but this can only be a temporary arrangement, or until an appointment in the Revenue Department, more suited to Mr. Reeves's high standing, may become vacant. It is understood that Mr. J. W. Hadow, Acting Collector at Ahmedabad, will eventually be our new Post-Master-General in succession to Mr. Corfield."

SATURDAY—MARCH 19.

—— Government sanctions the granting of passage money to discharged European soldiers desiring to proceed to Australia or other British colony provided the amount does not exceed that usually paid for a passage to England.—Colonel Low the Resident reached Hyderabad March 9.——The P. and O. Steamer Bombay (new) arrived yesterday from China. The *Overland Friend of China*, February 25, says :—" The present Mail carries with it important intelligence regarding the rebellion, the principal of which is the fact of the Emperor having published an Edict, (on yellow paper to be posted in every place of large resort in the Empire,) which may be taken for, what it really is—an appeal to his people. Perusal of this extraordinary document, a copy of which will be found below, is calculated to excite the sympathy of western powers ; and, if with united will, England, France, and America, tendered to His Majesty assistance enough to secure to him his throne, stipulating that, in return, he should bring his country into the great family of nations, no doubt but now their wishes would be complied with, and the cause of civilization become the gainer. There is very much to be said on this subject, and it may appear to some that, having repeatedly avowed a thorough hatred for the "Tartar Dynasty" there is a change in our views of what would be best for this country and the world. But if at any time ready to believe it more the fault of subordinate officers than the crime of the reigning family that English and other governments have been treated with disrespect —our interests uncared for—and life at the mercy of uncontrolled mobs— he Emperor's appeal carries with it conviction that it has not been altogether his fault. We only hope the present crisis may not remain unimproved—for such other opportunity may not soon again occur. There are various flying reports as to the fate of Seu. Some have it that, instead of having committed suicide, he died, with many of his suite, by the hands of his captors, who are said to have dealt him the same horrid tortures he accorded to so many. But these reports require confirmation.—Mean time our Naval force in this quarter is wofully small to the extent of service it may soon be called on the perform. An army of rebels, supposed to number some 50,000, within a few day's march of that important place, Shanghae, —where have British residents to fly to—and what have they got for their protection—in the event of a sudden attack ?—A paltry twelve gun Brig (the Lily —the *Salamander* six gun Steamer at Amoy, and no more vessels in Hongkong (barring Yankee) than are absolutely required. For this state of things we know who the public have mainly to thank."

—— The screw steamer *Mauritius* has at length reached Madras in 100 days from Plymouth. The badness of her machinery was the principal cause of delay. Deficient supplies of food had also something to do with it.

—— The *Friend of China* states confidently (and approvingly) that the Emperor intends to legalize the importation of Opium. There is thus a probability that Englishmen will soon cease to be the greatest law breakers in the world.

MONDAY,—MARCH 21.

—— The following is from the *Straits Times* :—" When the railway is complete from Alexandria to Suez there can be little question, we are inclined to think, but that this route will be adopted for the carrying trade ; and that the product of Europe and America, China and India will be transported via Suez in screw steamers. The expense of railway carriage and transhipment will be abundantly covered by the saving of time and money ; whilst, even at a low rate of charge, the Egyptian Government will receive an incredible amount of transmit money, and monopolize the transit trade of the Western and Eastern hemispheres by forbearing to make any description of Customs levy. This grand project is open to the commerce of the whole world, and Egypt will once more become the commercial gate of the vast inter trade of both East and West. We think we can see this grand consummation " looming in the distance '—and our hope is that we may live to behold the reality. '

—— The *Bombay Times* says :—" From Tanna we learn that the Magisterial authorities there have issued a proclamation forbidding any exhibitions in the public streets of the abominations of the Hoolee festival, which commences on the 22nd instant. A similar order was issued last year, against which certain of the Hindoo inhabitants appealed to the Sudder Adawlut ; the question was submitted to the Shastrees, who declared that the obscenities indulged in at this season were nowhere enjoined as religious duties, and the Magistrate was accordingly left at liberty to issue the proclamation again this year. Because they are not to be allowed to have their own way, the Banians of the Town have just closed their Shops. Measures have been adopted by the Police to preserve order and pence, and parties of the Poona Horse and Ghaut Police Corps are to be seen perambulating the streets. It will be well for the Banians to restrain themselves from violence and any other unlawful steps, or they will be taught a lesson they are not likely soon to forget. '

—— The invalid soldiers embarking at Calcutta for England, take with them an enormous quantity of luggage ; and it is intimated that many of their packages trunks and chests are filled with liquor. We can well believe it. The *Friend of India* thinks this fact may in some measure account for the recent outbreak of cholera on board the Prince of Wales.

——106 elephants were lately killed in one hunt, near Colombo.

TUESDAY,—MARCH 22.

—— The *Sydney Herald* gives the following information :—" We have just learned, from a quarter on which we can rely, that most of the Protestant Missionaries belonging to the London Missionary Society have found it necessary to remove from the island, of Tahiti in consequence of the arbitrary and unjust proceedings of the French Protectorate. Notwithstanding the guarantee of the French government when they took possession of the island, that the Missionaries would be at perfect liberty to carry on their operations as formerly without hinderance, they have been separated from their congregations, and absolutely forbidden to preach to the natives, unless upon terms with which their consciences could not comply, and which none but tyrants would require. What is called a 'National Church' has been formed, the supreme authority in which seems to be vested in the French Government, the assembly, and the Chiefs of Districts, altogether irrespective of character."

—— The following from the *Bengal Hurkaru* is by a person lately arrived from Australia :—" When I was at Melbourne there were pitched in the suburbs of the town a number of tents in which a number of young men recently arrived from England —some of them, by the bye, having come out in company with myself,—had taken up their abode finding it utterly impossible to procure lodgings on account of the exhorbitant prices charged for the very poorest descriptions of accommodations Several of these young speculators I was personally acquainted with, and I know how bitterly they repented of their folly. Some of them were active intelligent young men who with fair play, might have earned a comfortable subsistence in any country, but in Australia they seemed, as they really were, completely out of their element. Induced by the brilliant accounts they had read in the English papers to believe that want of employment was a misfortune of absolutely impossible occurrence in Aus-

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tralia, and expecting to be greeted by half a hundred applicants for their services immediately on setting foot in the country, the majority of them had come out but poorly provided with funds: and there they remained in their tents disappointed and despondent. If they ventured from their tents, they were in all probability either insulted or robbed. They were surrounded by desperadoes with whom to contend in rivalry was absurd; in Australia without contention it is impossible to gain anything. A peaceable disposed man, unless he commands some capital, by virtue of which he can at once transport himself into the interior agricultural districts, has little or no chance of bettering his condition in Melbourne. And above all others the clerks and shop-boys, so many hundred of whom have succumbed to the gold fever are certain to meet with disappointment and failure When the disturbed element of colonial society shall have subsided to the level of order, and when the gradually increasing difficulty of procuring gold in sufficient quantities to repay the enormous labour and expense of digging for it shall have induced men to turn their attention to the other manifold methods of earning a subsistence that are presented them in such rich abundance by a yet virgin soil that of Australia, then honest and industrious men may safely and profitably emigrate; but at present they either change their natures or lose by their speculation."

—— The *Telegraph and Courier* says:—"The Church affairs at Mahim are still in a most unsatisfactory state. The day before yesterday, being Palm Sunday, Dr. Hartmann, and a great portion of the parishioners of St. Michael at Mahim, were preparing for the celebration of mass, when the Schismatic party, having got the keys of the Church from Captain Baynes, came and locked the doors, securing them with large planks and fastening the windows in the same manner.—The Constables were standing close by the whole time, but held aloof from any interference in the matter.—Having performed every thing to their satisfaction, the Schismatic party had service performed by the Schismatic Priest. Dr. Hartmann and about eighty of his parishioners remained shut up in the Church—all the avenues to the air being closed, no access allowed to them, and not even a drop of water permitted to be sent in. During the course of the day Dr. Hartmann begged, as a favour, to be allowed a glass of water: but even this little boon was denied His Solicitor asked permission to see him in the Church, a request which was also refused. It was only the fortunate arrival of Mr. Corfield, the Senior Magistrate of police, that released the sufferers."

—— The *Lahore Chronicle* says:—"The Supreme Government have wisely determined not to interfere in the affairs of Bahawulpoor, resting their determination on the explanation, which the terms of the treaties (of 1833 and 1838) will bear, that it is only against external enemies that aid can be sought and afforded on either side. The Agent to the Governor General, however, is authorized to mediate between the belligerents and we understand that Mr. Edgeworth' Commissioner of Mooltan, has been deputed to Bhawulpoor, to confer with Nawab Hajee Mahomed, and induce him to permit Mahomed Sadiq Khan to retire into the British territories, with a suitable maintenance, to be met on every side by a guarantee that he shall not be permitted to disturb the peace of his successful brother."

WEDNESDAY,—MARCH 23.

—— The *Telegraph and Courier* says:—"The United States Steamer *Mississippi* anchored in the harbour of Port Louis on the 18th of February, from the Cape on her way to join the *Susquehanna*, which has been for some time cruising in the Eastern Seas, previous to proceeding to Japan on a special mission. The real object of this mission is the opening of the Japanese ports to the traders of the Western nations: hitherto the Dutch have been the only people who have been allowed to trade with Japan, and this privilege was granted to them in a manner as disgraceful as it was impious. They prostituted their independence at the feet of the Japanese, and insulted their God and religion for the sake of barter, coined the most despicable falsehoods that it is possible to be conceived, and led the inhabitants of the islands of Japan to believe that Holland was the first country in the world. Even to this day the Japanese believe that England is a province of Holland, and so thoroughly is this belief impressed upon their minds, that the English have several times been most grossly insulted by the inhabitants of the maritime towns on the coast of the Japan islands."

—— With reference to the state of things at Mahim and at Tannah, the *Bombay Times* says:—"Both classes of disturbances have, it will be seen, their origin in that direst source of excitement, religious feeling—the Catholics are interfered with in the performance of their mass, the Hindoos in the due celebration of the Hoolee festival, both equally unwarranted by the Scriptures and the Vedas, and both therefore persisted in with a pertinency proportioned to the want of connection with the fundamental principles of either faith. It is said that the Government have in the one case declined to have any concern with the quarrel further than to see that the peace be maintained; that, on the other, they are determined to support Captain Walker, and to see that the path of the Parsee shall not be obstructed, that the Christian and Mahommedan shall not have stumbling-blocks placed in their way by the Hindoos desiring to celebrate a filthy and disgraceful festival, which finds no countenance in the standards of their faith. We should grieve to hear of anything more serious than what has already occurred arising out of these misunderstandings but the despatch of a couple of field guns with artillery men, to alarm the warlike, and a waggon load of provisions to feed the hungry, and to teach the Banians that the loss of shop shutting was all their own, would afford as pretty an example on a small scale of the all subduing power of steam which makes the Garrison of Bombay almost as effective twenty miles away as on the spot—as could be supposed."

THURSDAY,—MARCH 24.

—— We understand that up to the present time, Bishop Hartman continues acting in his chair in the Catholic Church at Mahim. The Police force is still posted there; and the local dissentients still antagonistic.

—— The next Overland is to be brought by the *Queen*, and will probably not arrive for some days yet.

—— 612 Seamen were received into the Sailors' Home last year. The following is an extract from the Report:—"Your Committee hope that ere long steps will be taken towards the erection of a new Home. Commodore Sir Henry J. Leeke and other gentlemen have taken a deep and active interest in this good cause; and an appeal to the public has resulted in contributions to a large amount being received, but further proceedings are pending the receipt of a decision from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors. In the mean time it has been arranged to amalgamate the present Institution with the new one, on the latter being completed, and your Committee are happy to add that Commodore Sir Henry J. Leeke consented to accept the office of President of the existing Institution which the Revd. G Candy resigned in consideration of the benefit likely to accrue to the Home from such an arrangement. On his resignation the Committee recorded their deep sense of the services the Revd. G. Candy has rendered to the Institution during a connexion with it of 15 years, and now desire to give expression to these sentiments in this Report."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Bombay.

MARRIAGE.—At Boolundshur, on the 8th March, by the reverend H Tuson, Allan, 3rd son of Joseph Hume, esq., M. P., to Mary Anne, 2nd daughter of the late W T Grindale, esq., C S, and grand daughter of Admiral Sir W Grindale, K C B.

BIRTHS.—At Colaba, on the 15th March, mrs J A, Higgs, of a daughter. In the Fort, on the 17th March, the lady of Thomas Lowten Jenkins, esq., barrister at law, of a daughter. At Hurryhur, on Sunday the 13th March, the lady of major W C Onslow, of the Mysore Commission, of a daughter. At Mhow, on the 14th March, the lady of Major G A Tulloch, 33rd regiment M N I, of a daughter.

DEATHS.—At Hingolee, on Tuesday, the 6th March Frances, the wife of captain commandant John S Young 3rd regiment Nizam's cavalry, deeply regretted. At Bombay, on the 20th March, mr R J Horne, of virulent small pox, aged 27 years.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 17th March, 1853.

Mr Henry Hebbert is appointed Acting Agent for the Right Honble the Governor at Surat.

Bombay Castle, 19th March 1853.

Mr. W. E. Frere resumed charge of the Office of Agent for the Right Honble the Governor of Surat, on the 5th inst.

Ensign Frederick Longford Yonge, of the 16th Regiment Native Infantry is appointed Adjutant to the Kolapore Local Infantry.

Bombay Castle, 23rd March, 1853.

Captain Leeson, Commandant of the Guzerat Irregular Horse is allowed leave of absence for nineteen days, in April, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
A. MALET, Chief Secretary.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.—REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 19th March, 1853.

Mr. W. J. Turquand, 1st Assistant to the Collector of Ruttnagherry, has been allowed leave of absence for one month, on Medical certificate to proceed to the Deccan.

Bombay Castle, 23d March 1853.

The following re-distribution is made among the Assistants to the Commissioner at Sattara, of the charge of the districts composing that territory:—

Lieutenant Sandford, the 1st Revenue Assistant, to be in charge of Koreygaon, Targaum, Korrar and Walwa.

Lieutenant Parr, the 2nd Revenue Assistant, to be in charge of Punderpoor, Kuttaee, Wace, and Jaolee.

Mr. Gordon, 3rd Revenue Assistant, to be in charge of Beejapoor, Kunderpoor, and Sattara.

Mr. A Erskine, Collector of Kaira, has been permitted to proceed into the district of his Collectorate, on duty, from the 12th instant.

Mr. J. A. Gordon Duff, Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector of Ahmedabad, under the Sub-Collector of Nassick, has been allowed to proceed to the Presidency, for the purpose of presenting himself before the next Committee for examination in the Mahrattee language.

Lieutenant P Davis, to be an Assistant to the Superintendent of the Revenue Survey and Assessment, Ruttnagherry.

Mr A. E. Dorrey, Assistant and Acting Third Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Belgaon, joined his appointment on the 16th instant.

Mr. H P Malet, Collector of Tanna, has been allowed to remain in his districts, on duty, for a further period of three months.

Mr. T. C. Loughnan, Collector of Shulapoor, has been allowed to remain in his districts, on duty, for a further period of four months.

Mr. E P. Robertson, 3rd Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Surat, has been allowed leave of absence under section XI. of the Absentee Regulations, for one month from the 1st April next to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

Captain J B. Dunstervile, Deputy Collector of Kurachee, has been allowed leave of absence, on Medical certificate, from the 31st to the 3 1st instant.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
H. E. GOLDSMID, Secy. to Govt.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 18th March 1853.

Mr. A. F Belasis, 1st Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Surat for the detached Station of Broach, under date the 16th instant, will continue to act as Judicial Assistant to the Commissioner in Scinde, until further orders.

Mr. S. Stanton, Magistrate of Khandesh, is appointed Agent, and Major W. A. Morris, Assistant Agent, respectively, under the provisions, and in order to carry out the objects, of Act. XI. of 1846, passed for the exemption of a portion of the territory in the province of Kandeish from the operation of the regulations.

Bombay Castle, 21st March 1853.

Mr. W E. Frere, Puisne Judge of the Sudder Adawlut, assumed charge of his duties on the 14th instant.

Bombay Castle 22nd March 1853.

Mr. H P. St G Tucker, Acting Senior Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge of the Konkan for the detached Station of Ruttnagherry, to be Acting Judge and Session Judge of Sholapoor.

Mr W. E. Frere delivered over charge of the Surat Adawlut to Mr. L. Reid, on the 12th instant.

Mr. R. White, Acting Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Dharwar, is allowed an extension of one month, under Section XII of the Absentee Rules, of the leave of absence granted to him under date the 16th ultimo.

The leave of absence granted on the 28th January last to Mr. A B. Warden, Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge of the Konkan for the detached Station of Ruttnagherry is extended to the 29th instant, under section XII. of the Absentee Rules.

Mr J R. Morgan, Acting Judge and Session Judge of the Konkan, is allowed leave of absence, on private affairs, for one month from the 21st instant, under section XI. of the Absentee Rules.

Mr. M. A. Coxon, First Assistant to the Commissioner at Sattara, to be Acting Registrar to the Sudder Dewanee and Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut.

Mr. F. Lodd, Acting Assistant Judge of Poona, to be Acting Junior Assistant to the Commissioner at Sattara.

The Honorable G. A. Hobart, Esquire, to be Acting Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Poona, and Acting Assistant Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan.

Bombay Castle, 23rd March 1853.

The leave of absence granted on the 21th January last to Mr. M. A. Coxon, First Assistant to the Commissioner at Sattara, is extended for five days, under section XII. of the Absentee Rules.

Lieutenant J. H. Champion, Officiating Captain of Police in Scinde is allowed leave of absence, under section XI. of the Absentee Rules for one month from the 2nd instant, to proceed to Bombay.

Lieutenant C W. Barr, Superintendent of Police, Surat, is allowed leave of absence, under section XI. of the Absentee Rules, for ten days, on private affairs.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle 22nd March 1853.

Surgeon Arnoldee is appointed to act as Assessor at the approaching Examination at the Grant Medical College, in the room of Surgeon Watkins.

Bombay Castle, 23rd March 1853.

Mr. E. W Ravenscroft of the Civil Service, is allowed leave of absence for one year from the date of his embarkation, to proceed to England on urgent private affairs.

Mr. H. W. Reeves, of the Civil Service, is permitted to reside at Mahableshwur and in the Deccan, until further orders.

Dr. Morehead, Principal of the Grant Medical College, having returned to Presidency the unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted to him on the 4th December last is cancelled.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. G. LUMSDEN, Secretary to Government.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The Right Honble the Governor being about to proceed to the Mahabeshwur Hills, Mr. A Malet, Chief Secretary to Government, and Secretary in the Political and Secret Departments, Lieutenant Colonel Melvill, Secretary in the Military and Marine Departments, will accompany His Lordship as Secretaries in a temporary change the former to have charge of all the Civil, and the latter of the Military and Marine Departments.

2. Mr. J. G. Lumsden, Secretary to Government in the General and Judicial Departments will conduct the duties of the Military and Marine Departments, and Mr. H. E. Goldsmid, Secretary to Government in the Revenue and Financial Departments will conduct the duties of the Political and Secret Departments at the Presidency.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
J. G. LUMSDEN, Secretary to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 23rd March 1853.

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